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EXAMINER

SYED, FARHAN M

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2165

DATE MAILED: 06/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/728,721

Applicant(s)

WAKEFIELD ET AL.

Examiner

Farhan M. Syed

Art Unit

2165

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 December 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 010705 and 030804.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-47 are pending.

Specification

2. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and **legal phraseology** often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct

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from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

4. Claims 1-47 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-40 of co-pending Application No. 10/729,388, claims 1-39 of copending Application No. 10/729889, claims 1-24 of copending Application No. 10/729414, claims 1-28 of copending Application No. 10/729833, claims 1-48 of copending Application No. 10/729,883, claims 1-32 of copending Application No. 10/729,878, claims 1-16 of copending Application No. 10/729862, claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 10/729,431, claims 1-32 of copending Application No. 10/729,347, claims 1-28 of copending Application No. 10/729,888, claims 1-40 of copending Application No. 10,729388, and claims 1-29 of copending Application No. 10/729864. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-40 of co-pending Application No. 10/729,388, claims 1-39 of copending Application No. 10/729889, claims 1-24 of copending Application No. 10/729414, claims 1-28 of copending Application No. 10/729833, claims 1-48 of

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copending Application No. 10/729,883, claims 1-32 of copending Application No. 10/729,878, claims 1-16 of copending Application No. 10/729862, claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 10/729,431, claims 1-32 of copending Application No. 10/729,347, claims 1-28 of copending Application No. 10/729,888, claims 1-40 of copending Application No. 10,729388, and claims 1-29 of copending Application No. 10/729864 contain every element of claims 1-47 of the instant application.

“A later patent claim is not patentably distinct from an earlier patent claim if the later claim is obvious over, or anticipated by, the earlier claim. In re Longi, 759 F.2d at 896, 225 USPQ at 651.”

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claim1-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lemus (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0156817 A1).

As per claims 1, 17, and 33, Lemus teaches a computer program product located to one or more storage media devices usable to perform integration of mixed format data (i.e. *"A system and method for generating structured data from unstructured or semi-structured data uses context-based natural language interpreters."*)(Lemus, Abstract), said computer program product comprising instructions executable by a computer to perform the functions of: accessing a database of structured data, the structured data comprising a set of data tuples (i.e. *"The system and method of the present invention have a number of aspects, including a system for receiving information in semi-structured or unstructured form from emails, pagers, and other communication methods, and converting that information into a structured form that can be usable in a database. The system and method also include methods for converting semi-structured data or unstructured data into a structured form suitable for use in a database. These methods can include the steps and processes described below or a subset of those steps and processes."* The preceding text clearly indicates that the prior art contains a database, where accessing a database of structured data is receiving information into a structured form that can be usable in a database.)(Page 1, paragraph [0009]); accessing a source of unstructured data, the unstructured data including free text relatable to the data tuples of the structured data (i.e. *"The system and method of the present invention generate database records from text files containing semi-structured or unstructured data. A database record has a number of fields, where a field is a small fragment of data, together with typing information that specifies what type of information the data represents. For instance, a field might consist of the data 123 456 7890, with the type information being 'telephone number.' "* Lemus teaches that the unstructured data can be parsed and that data tuples are data fields, columns, and/or attributes.)(Page 1, paragraph 13); extracting relationships from the free text (i.e. *"The systems and methods of the present invention can be used to extract information from text, and particularly from unstructured or short semi-structured messages, such as from email, pagers, or other communication devices."*)(Page 1,

paragraph [0007]); producing a set of construed data reflecting at least one relational fact conveyed in the free text, each construed datum containing at least one relational fact, each construed datum being further relatable to a data tuple of the structured data (i.e. *"Text pre-filtering attempts to perform data cleaning and massaging. The actual mechanisms used are dependent on the context. Atomization is the process of splitting a given piece of text with white spaces to get a list of the individual words."*)(Page 3, paragraph [0031]); integrating the produced data with the data tuples of the structured data (i.e. *"The resulting structured data can be used to create relational database records."*)(Lemus, Abstract); and rendering at least one visual representation of the integrated data.

As per claims 2, 18, and 34, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said accessing a source of unstructured data accesses unstructured data contained within the database of structured data (i.e. *"The system and method also include methods for converting semi-structured data or unstructured data into a structured form suitable for use in a database. These methods can include the steps and processes described below or a subset of those steps and processes."*)(Page 1, paragraph [0009]).

As per claims 3, 19, and 35, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said accessing a source of unstructured data and said accessing a database of structured data access two separate data sources (i.e. *"The systems and methods of the present invention can be used to extract information from text, and particularly from unstructured or short semi-structured messages, such as from email, pagers, or other communication devices."* *"The system of the present invention allows such text files to be processed and stored in a database, from which*

searching can be performed on that data using conventional searching techniques.”)(Page 1, paragraph [0007], [0008]).

As per claims 4, 20, and 36, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions are further executable to perform the function of applying caseframes while performing said interpreting the free text (i.e. *“Initially, the text file is context-classified as an information source for one or several data structures. The context is the surrounding information that identifies the characteristics of the information available in the text file.” “Context identification classifies the textual data according to a predefined or user-defined context. Context identification might be made using one or more of the following methods: (1) User classification, (2) Automatic classification via keyword identification, (3) Automatic classification via data-origin or data-destination, and (4) Automatic classification via pattern identification, such as with machine learning techniques.”)(page 2, paragraph [0023] and [0024]).*

As per claims 5, 21, and 37, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions are further executable to perform the function of producing a new database containing the integrated data produced by said integrating (i.e. *“Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed, and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol (WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses.”)(Page 3, paragraph [0061]).*

As per claims 6, 22, and 38, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions are further executable to perform the function of inserting the produced data into the database of structured data while performing said integrating the produced data (i.e. *"The system can thus receive data from one of a number of different sources and convert that data into structured data for use in a database, such as an Oracle or Sybase database. The resulting data can be used for data mining purposes. As a result, data entry can be fast and intuitive and can be flexible over one of a number of different devices. In addition, there is no need for the user to fill in structured fields and no need to learn complex input formats. As a result, there can be a reduction in data inconsistency and a significant elimination of re-keying, while allowing an entity that uses such a system to access and consolidate data that was previously scattered without impact on existing systems."*)(Page 3, paragraph [0063]).

As per claims 7, 23, and 39, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions are further executable to perform the function of creating a new database while performing said integrating the produced data (i.e. *"Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed, and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol (WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses."*)(Page 3, paragraph [0061]).

As per claims 8, 24, and 40, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein the instructions are further executable to produce a new relational database containing the integrated data produced by said integrating (i.e. *"Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed, and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol (WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses."* *"The system can thus receive data from one of a number of different sources and convert that data into structured data for use in a database, such as an Oracle or Sybase database. The resulting data can be used for data mining purposes. As a result, data entry can be fast and intuitive and can be flexible over one of a number of different devices. In addition, there is no need for the user to fill in structured fields and no need to learn complex input formats. As a result, there can be a reduction in data inconsistency and a significant elimination of re-keying, while allowing an entity that uses such a system to access and consolidate data that was previously scattered without impact on existing systems."*)(Page 3, paragraphs [0061] and [0063]).

As per claims 9, 25, and 41, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein the instructions are further executable to produce a file containing the integrated data produced by said integrating (i.e. *"Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed, and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol*

(WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses.")(Page 3, paragraph [0061]).

As per claims 10, 26, and 42, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein the instructions are further executable to produce a file having a format selected from the group of XML, character separated values, spreadsheet formats and file-based database structures (i.e. *"Data is defined to be a string of symbols, which may be chosen, for example, from the UNICODE character set. In the preferred embodiment the symbols are strings in the language Perl and are semi-structured, although the present invention could work with unstructured data. The term semi-structured data (SSD) is used in the manner described in the article entitled "Learning Information Extraction Rules for Semi-structured and Free Text," by Stephen Soderland, Machine Learning, 1-44 (this definition is followed rather than the definition used by the database community, which refers to this as "structured text"). SSD is generally somewhere between data in a rigidly specified grammar (such as XML or HTML) and free text in languages such as English. Typically SSD possesses almost no grammar, and is very telegraphic in style. Examples of SSD may be drawn from classified advertisements in newspapers, such as: 1 Earl's Court, SW5, the rent is \$40 per week. "* Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed, and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol (WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word

processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses.”)(Page 1, paragraph [0014], [0061]).

As per claims 11 and 27, Lemus teaches a computer program product further comprising: a processing unit coupled to said one or more storage media devices, said processing unit being capable of executing said instructions (i.e. *“The computer system that implements the steps and processes described above can be or include application specific integrated circuits (ASICs) or can include one or more personal computers, servers, or other such computational devices or group of devices.”*)(page 3, paragraph [0062]); and an execution command unit, whereby operation of said instructions and said processing unit may be commanded or controlled (i.e. *“The system can thus receive data from one of a number of different sources and convert that data into structured data for use in a database, such as an Oracle or Sybase database. The resulting data can be used for data mining purposes. As a result, data entry can be fast and intuitive and can be flexible over one of a number of different devices. In addition, there is no need for the user to fill in structured fields and no need to learn complex input formats. As a result, there can be a reduction in data inconsistency and a significant elimination of re-keying, while allowing an entity that uses such a system to access and consolidate data that was previously scattered without impact on existing systems.”*)(page 3, paragraph [0063]).

As per claims 12, 28, and 43, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions are further executable to combine like attributes for the extracted relational facts produced in performing said extracting relational facts from the free text (i.e. *“Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed,*

and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol (WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses." "The system can thus receive data from one of a number of different sources and convert that data into structured data for use in a database, such as an Oracle or Sybase database. The resulting data can be used for data mining purposes. As a result, data entry can be fast and intuitive and can be flexible over one of a number of different devices. In addition, there is no need for the user to fill in structured fields and no need to learn complex input formats. As a result, there can be a reduction in data inconsistency and a significant elimination of re-keying, while allowing an entity that uses such a system to access and consolidate data that was previously scattered without impact on existing systems.") (Page 3, paragraphs [0061] and [0063]).

As per claims 13, 29, and 44, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions are further executable to combine like relation types for the extracted relational facts produced in performing said extracting relational facts from the free text (i.e. "Referring to FIG. 2, the system of the present invention can be implemented on one or more special purpose or general purpose computers 20, appropriately configured and/or programmed, and coupled to a database 22. The system includes an interface 24 to the means from which messages are received, such as over wireless application protocol (WAP), short message service (SMS), email 26, pager 28, document 30, or voice recognition system 32; and an interface 34 to database 22 into which the data is stored in fields. The input can be in text or in a publicly available proprietary form, such as a word processor or PDF document. The data in the database can then be used for searching, report generation, business process management, or other uses." "The system can thus receive data from one of a number of different sources and convert that data into structured data for use in a database, such as an Oracle or

Sybase database. The resulting data can be used for data mining purposes. As a result, data entry can be fast and intuitive and can be flexible over one of a number of different devices. In addition, there is no need for the user to fill in structured fields and no need to learn complex input formats. As a result, there can be a reduction in data inconsistency and a significant elimination of re-keying, while allowing an entity that uses such a system to access and consolidate data that was previously scattered without impact on existing systems.”(Page 3, paragraphs [0061] and [0063]).

As per claims 14, 30, and 45, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions provide relational facts with domain roles applied in performing said extracting relational facts from the free text (i.e. *“Domain-dependent processing is the manipulation of parts of the semi-structured document that is dependent on the domain of discourse that the information resides in. For example, semantic information peculiar to the domain of discourse may be used to identify terms and present them in a normalized form. If the domain relates to motorcars, this semantic context may identify terms such as “VW” and “Volksy” and represent them both of them as the normal term “Volkswagen.” The extraction engine provides facilities to accomplish such manipulations. These manipulations consist of term rewrites that utilize lexicons. The triggering of manipulations often relies on the use of the intelligence services described below.”*)(Page 4, paragraph 0073).

As per claims 15, 31, and 46, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein said instructions store the relational facts produced in performing said extracting relational facts from the free text (i.e. *“Text pre-filtering attempts to perform data cleaning and massaging. The actual mechanisms used are dependent on the context. Atomization is the process of splitting a given piece of text with white spaces to get a list of the individual words.” “This step uses a set of pattern matching and replace expressions, which insert white space in correct places, using basic syntactic typing rules. The rules are context dependent, and in the preferred embodiment are stored*

in a separate database called, for example, "AtomizeRules." The rules can be programmed in Perl or other language that supports regular expressions and string manipulation. A rule is a regular expression that specifies how white space is to be inserted. For instance, the example might contain a regular expression whose purpose is to insert white space before commas and full stops." "In some instances, it is desirable for several words to be treated as a single atom because they represent a single semantic entity. This step handles these cases. A separate database table contains patterns, including white spaces, which are to be replaced with the same words but with the white space replaced with an underscore. In the preferred embodiment, only atoms from the previous stage are used, and are combined into a piece of text again (with only one space between each atom), and apply the expressions found in the database." "The fields of the record corresponding to the context are populated with the classified atoms and/or atom sequences; i.e., a context may include several types of information, such as name, city, and state, and the atoms are classified into those types." (page 2, paragraphs [0031] and [0039]; page 3, paragraph [0049], [0057]).

As per claims 16, 32, and 47, Lemus teaches a computer program product wherein the extracted relational facts produced in performing said extracting relational facts and the integrated data produced by the performance of said integrating the produced data includes reference information to the original free text (i.e. *"The systems and methods of the present invention can be used to extract information from text, and particularly from unstructured or short semi-structured messages, such as from email, pagers, or other communication devices."* *"Text pre-filtering attempts to perform data cleaning and massaging. The actual mechanisms used are dependent on the context. Atomization is the process of splitting a given piece of text with white spaces to get a list of the individual words."* *"This step uses a set of pattern matching and replace expressions, which insert white space in correct places, using basic syntactic typing rules. The rules are context dependent, and in the preferred embodiment are stored in a separate database called, for example, "AtomizeRules." The rules can be programmed in Perl or other language that supports regular*

expressions and string manipulation. A rule is a regular expression that specifies how white space is to be inserted. For instance, the example might contain a regular expression whose purpose is to insert white space before commas and full stops." "In some instances, it is desirable for several words to be treated as a single atom because they represent a single semantic entity. This step handles these cases. A separate database table contains patterns, including white spaces, which are to be replaced with the same words but with the white space replaced with an underscore. In the preferred embodiment, only atoms from the previous stage are used, and are combined into a piece of text again (with only one space between each atom), and apply the expressions found in the database." "The fields of the record corresponding to the context are populated with the classified atoms and/or atom sequences; i.e., a context may include several types of information, such as name, city, and state, and the atoms are classified into those types."(page 1, paragraph [0007]; page 2, paragraphs [0031] and [0039]; page 3, paragraph [0049], [0057]).


Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Farhan M. Syed whose telephone number is 571-272-7191. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30AM-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Gaffin can be reached on 571-272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

FMS



HOSAIN ALAM
SUPERVISOR, PATENT EXAMINER